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FIRST STEPS
IN
CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY
—
PROF. PILLANS



FIRST STEPS
IN THE
PHYSICAL AND CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE
ANCIENT WORLD

WITH AN ILLUSTRATIVE MAP

BY
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PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Non tam praeclarum est scire *hanc*, quam turpe nescire.
CIC. BRUTUS.

SECOND EDITION.

EDINBURGH:
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.
LONDON: LONGMAN & CO.

M D C C C L V.

H. AND J. PILLANS, PRINTERS, EDINBURGH.

PREFACE.

IN the Introduction to a larger work, on the same subject as this and intended for more advanced students in Schools and Colleges, I have laid down the principles on which, as it appears to me, all geographical knowledge ought to be acquired by the learner, and communicated by the teacher: and, in the body of that work, those principles are applied to classify and illustrate the details of whatever in this branch of knowledge was deemed important to be taught in a course of classical education.*

Geography, however, may be made eminently attractive to young minds at an earlier stage than that which is contemplated in the larger work; and when applied from the very outset to the illustration of the classics read, it contributes not a little to give interest, facility, and permanence to the instruction conveyed. It is with this end in view that I have put together these 'First Steps.'

* "Elements of Physical and Classical Geography:" to which are prefixed Observations on the Structure of our Globe and the Changes it has undergone; with some account of the Planetary System of which it is a part; and a Series of Astronomical Tables. Edinburgh and London, 1854.

They are confined within a comparatively small space on the surface of the globe. But, when we consider the multiplicity of studies to which, in these days, the attention of our educated youth is directed, it will probably be found that this little volume contains the ground-work of as much instruction in Ancient Geography as it is possible to overtake in School or College, within the limited time at the disposal of either.

In compiling and *compressing* this syllabus,—for the small number of the pages is but an imperfect measure of the labour bestowed on the task,—I have been guided by *three* principles, which may be thus stated :—

I. When the main object is to throw light upon the classics and give an interest to classical studies, it is neither necessary nor desirable, in an ordinary course of school or college training, to go beyond the countries, some portion of which is bounded either by the Mediterranean itself, or by one of those seas which are in truth parts of it, though called by distinct names,—the Adriatic, the Aegean, the Propontis, and the Euxine.

In accordance with this view, I invite the student to accompany me—staff in hand, as it were, and *right* shoulder to the sea—from one of the Pillars of Hercules, at the southern extremity of Spain, to the other, at the northern extremity of Africa. In making this tour, the moment we set foot on the soil of a new country, we quit the coast for a time, and explore the interior in every direction ; noting, as we go along, those physical characters and localities

which are most fertile in classical associations, and to which interesting allusions are most frequently made by the writers and especially the poets of antiquity, or by the most admired poets of our own island.

Then, resuming our journey along the coast of the country whose interior we have been examining, we add to our previous selection of localities the Towns, Sea-ports, Capes, and River-mouths that may be worthy of notice ; and, before we pass into another country to repeat there the same processes, it may be found convenient, in helping us to a more accurate knowledge of the places, to make ourselves acquainted with the most important of the ancient sub-divisions of the territory which we have been exploring.

As to countries beyond the range which this tour, so conducted, will make us acquainted with, they were either imperfectly known to the ancients and therefore seldom alluded to, or their geography will be most advantageously studied, either somewhat later, or not till the student comes to read the authors whose writings refer to them.

II. The second principle which has guided me in this selection is, that, in impressing on the memory the localities and relative positions of every place enumerated, the physical aspects and external conformation of the country are to be kept in view and referred to, in preference to the conventional distribution of the surface into civil districts and provinces. The former are sensible realities and permanent characters : the latter are arbitrary, ideal,

and fluctuating. In carrying out this principle, the first thing to be done is to set before the learner's eye, and so imprint on his mind, a lively image or representation of the country in question, composed of the line of Coast,—the groups and ranges of Mountains,—the main Rivers, with their principal tributaries,—and the River-Basins through which they all flow. And this is best done by coloured chalks on a black board.

It is then, and not till then, that we proceed to fill up this outline with the details of the picture; to trace the main rivers from their sources downwards, marking, as we descend, the cities and towns of note on their banks. And thus both town and river are fixed in the memory, by making each suggestive of the other. Other towns are next attached in the same way to the principal tributaries; and the remainder, if any, we refer to the line of coast or the river-basin in which they are situated. By this process we assign 'a local habitation and a name' to every thing that is memorable, and give it a hold upon the imagination and a facility in being recalled, which no arrangement according to civil divisions can possibly attain.

III. In the last place, I have made it a principle, in selecting the things worthy of note, that no town or locality shall be inserted, to the mention of which is not appended some fact, circumstance, or peculiarity, which may not only give it a chance of being treasured up in the memory, but be likely to awaken in enquiring minds a desire to know more about the place and its history. These little touches indeed

are intended as texts for the teacher to prelect and enlarge upon ; and if this be done dexterously and felicitously, the impressions made will be both pleasing and permanent, and will furnish land-marks for the learner to steer by, should he afterwards wish to acquaint himself more fully with the country they belong to.

In every stage of geographical instruction, where the student receives his knowledge from others and does not work it out for himself, all names of places which are inculcated without such appendage as I now speak of, or with nothing more than assigning them to the shire or county they are in, are little better than useless rubbish. They are, indeed, worse than useless ; for these *voces et praeterea nihil* serve only to encumber the memory and disgust the learner with a subject which, if properly treated, is full of interest to a young mind. The circumstance of towns being on the same river, or included in the same river-basin, is much more likely to be remembered than the fact of their belonging to the same civil division. But even that circumstance I have not considered as sufficient, unless coupled with some physical, historical, or commercial memorandum, and of a kind as striking and interesting as possible.

In selecting the circumstances and associations which are most likely to rivet the prominent features and localities of a country in the memory of youth, I have borrowed largely from the beautiful fancies and fables of the Heathen Mythology. It may be

well, however, to apprise the reader, that I am no convert to a practice which has been recently introduced in works of great merit and high authority; that, I mean, of substituting for the Latin names of the ancient divinities, which have been familiar to us all as household words from our infancy, the corresponding Greek terms, and printing these in the characters of the English alphabet; while the Roman designations are either discarded altogether, or degraded to a secondary place and imprisoned within brackets. Our old friends, Jupiter and Juno, are scarcely recognizable in their new titles and costume as Zeus and Hera: the God of Fire limps into his forge in Mt Aetna under the familiar name of Vulcan or the holiday appellation of Mulciber, and limps out again with the portentous title of Hephaestus: Neptune, it seems, must resign his Trident, and it is to be feared his Planet too, to Poseidon: Mercury, should he indulge his old propensity to thieving, may escape from justice under the *alias* of Hermes; and the Great Globe itself, the common nursing-mother of us all, who rejoiced in the double honours of Tellus and Terra, is curtailed of her fair proportions, and appears under the humiliating monosyllabic misnomer of Ge. There is, in short, a complete change of ministry in the councils of Olympus. I confess myself a firm adherent of the old Administration, and live in the hope of seeing it once more in office: but, in the meantime, it may not be amiss to give the reader a tabular view of the two Cabinets:—

Old.		New.
Jupiter	superseded by	Zeus.
Juno	...	Hera.
Minerva	...	Athēna.
Vulcan	...	Hephaestus.
Neptune	...	Poseidon.
Pluto	...	Hades.
Mars	...	Ares.
Ceres	...	Demēter.
Venus	...	Aphrodīte.
Cupid	...	Eros.
Diana	...	Artēmis.
Bacchus	...	Dionysus.
Latona	...	Leto.
Tellus-Terra	...	Ge.

There is another innovation, to which, though not of quite so recent a date, I feel equally disinclined to give in:—the practice, to wit, of printing the ancient names of places in the ordinary type, and the modern names in the Italic character. This is the reverse of D'Anville's rule, who in all his printed works uses the Italic for the ancient nomenclature, and the common or Roman letter for the modern. And this is a rule which has reason on its side no less than authority. For surely it is a more natural and convenient arrangement, to have the modern names of localities in the same type as the modern text, and to reserve for the ancient names that character which has itself an antiquated look, and which, though now rarely used, was the prevailing method at the era of the invention of printing.

And it did so prevail, because it bore the closest resemblance to, and was in truth an imitation of, the much prized manuscripts of the classics. What motives induced the editors to reverse this method in their excellent 'Compendium of Geography' now in use at Eton College,* I have not been able to learn. They are not stated in the Preface; nor can I well imagine what they were, or why the example thus set has been so generally followed in later publications. For myself, having adopted D'Anville's rule forty years ago, and abided by it down to the recent edition of the 'Elements,' I am unwilling to abandon a practice which can plead the sanction and the example of the prince of modern geographers.

The Map appended to these sheets was laid down and executed by the first of modern map-makers, Mr Keith Johnston. It contains a quadrangular section of the surface of the globe contained between the parallels of latitude 29° and $52^{\circ} 30'$ N., and the meridians of longitude 15° W., and 45° E. What I aimed at in the construction of this map was to make it an exact counterpart of the text, so that nothing should be put down in the one which would not be found in the other. Central Italy, Southern Greece, and Upper Egypt, are for obvious reasons, repeated on an enlarged scale, in the vacant spaces. And, in order on the one hand to avoid the confusion and embarrassment of names engraved at full length on the plate, and on the other, to give the student assurance that he is right in his references, the loca-

* First published by Arrowsmith in 1831.

lities recorded in the Text have numbers affixed to them where they are laid down on the Map, and corresponding numbers attached to the name in the Index. Thus by the double reference given in the index,—to the Page in the printed text, and to the Number on the Map,—the student has a key to the whole information contained in these sheets, and a ready mode of making it his own. If such mastery should, as is not unlikely, give him a desire to know more, it will be gratified to a certain extent by studying the ‘Elements:’ and the summit of his ambition in this department will be reached by the subsequent study of the ‘Eton Compendium;’ and by the possession of Dr William Smith’s Dictionary of Ancient Geography now in the course of publication, and of Mr Johnston’s Atlas of Ancient Geography.

COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH,
June, 1855.



FIRST STEPS
IN THE
PHYSICAL AND CLASSICAL
GEOGRAPHY
OF THE
ANCIENT WORLD.

HISPANIA (*Graece et Poetice, IBERIA, hodie,
SPAIN and PORTUGAL*)

Was the name given by the Romans to a peninsula of quadrangular shape, in length and in breadth about 600 miles, which occupies the S. W. extremity of Europe, and is wholly contained within the lines of 36° and 44° N. Latitude, and of $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. and $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. Longitude.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS OF THE PENINSULA.

An elevated ridge of Mountain and Table-land extends from N. to S., forming the water-shed of the country, and giving origin to all the great rivers; some of which find their way to the Mediterranean, and some to the Atlantic. To this crest, or backbone as it were of the country, are attached, on the side facing the west, ranges of mountains and high ground running in a S. W. direction and nearly parallel to each other, which enclose, on two

sides, the Basins or tracts of country, through which the rivers and their tributaries flow.

The main Rivers on the W. side of the central ridge, and falling into the Atlantic, are *four* in number: 1. *DURIUS*, the Duero (in Spanish), Douro (in Portuguese); whose vast basin, bounded by the Cantabrian and Asturian mountains on one side and by those of Castille on the other, includes the less considerable valley of *Minius*, the Minho;—2. *TAGUS*, the Tajo or Tagus;—3. *ANAS*, the Guadiana;—and 4. *BAETIS*, the Guadalquivir (Wadalkiveer).

The main Rivers on the E. side of the water-shed, and falling into the Mediterranean, are also *four*, but, excepting the last, of much shorter course: *TADER*, the Segura; *SUCRO*, the Xucar; *TURIA*, the Guadalaviar; and *IBERUS*, the Ebro: And the basins of these rivers are enclosed in like manner by lateral ranges of hills which start off, like spinal processes, from the Eastern side of the central ridge.

In tracing the rivers enumerated, *secundo flumine*, from fountain-head to mouth or *embouchure*, we find in succession the following towns and localities:—

1. On the *DURIUS*, near the source, *Numantia*, which sustained a fourteen years' siege, and was taken at last by Scipio Africanus Minor;* and at the mouth *Calle* or *Portus Calensis*, whence the kingdom of PORTUGAL derives its name: *Calle* is now Oporto, and from this comes the word 'Port,' as applied to wine shipped from that harbour.

* *Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam.*—Ovid. Fast. i. 596.

2. On a tributary of the *TAGUS*, now called Manzanares, stands **MADRID**, the modern capital of Spain; and not far from the embouchure, on the N. side, was *Olysipo*, now **LISBON**, the capital of Portugal.

3. On the *ANAS*, *Metellinum* (Medellin), probably so called from Caecilius Metellus, the founder; and *Emerita Augusta*, Merida, a town built by Augustus to reward his veterans (*emeriti*).

4. On the *BAETIS*, near the source, was *Castulo* (Cazlona), of which Himilce, the wife of Hannibal, was a native: the country round was *Saltus Castulonensis*, part of the table-land of Sierra Morena, the scene of the fabulous adventures of Don Quixote; farther down the river, *Corduba* (Cordova), birth-place of Lucan and the two Senecas; *Italica*, birth-place of the Emperor Trajan, and some think, of Hadrian also and the poet Silius Italicus; *Hispalis*, **SEVILLE**, which ranks as the second city of modern Spain.

5. *TADER*, the Segura (the farthest south of the four main rivers which fall into the Mediterranean) after passing the modern city of Murcia, flows through the *Campus Spartarius*, a plain so called from its abounding in *spartum* (esparto), a reed much used by the ancients for the cordage of ships and various economical purposes.*

6. *SUCRO*, the Xucar, had at its mouth a city of the same name (πόλις διώνυσος, Strab.), where a mutiny once arose in the Roman army which was quelled by Scipio Africanus Major, (Liv. xxviii. c. 26, &c.)

* See Plin. Nat. Hist. xix. 2; Liv. xxii. 10; Hom. Il. B. 136.

7. At the embouchure of *TURIA* (Guadalaviar), was *Valentia*, a Roman colony, now Capital of *VALENCIA*, a Spanish Province unequalled in natural advantages. It is called by the natives *La Huerta* (*hortus*), and wants nothing but good government and enterprize to make it the Garden of Europe.

8. On the *IBERUS*, half-way down, stood *Saldūba*, afterwards *CAESARAUGUSTA*, now *ZARAGOZA*, made illustrious in the last war by its successful resistance to the French invaders in 1808–9. The broad Basin of the *EBRO*, lying between the Pyrenees and the Central Ridge, is watered, from the heights of both, by numerous tributary streams, the most remarkable of which are, on the N. side, the *Sicōris*, on which stood *Ilerda* (Lerida) where Caesar defeated Pompey's generals (Lucan. iv. 16), and, on the S. side, *Salo* (Xalon) on which stood *Bibīlis*, the native town of the poet Martial.

After thus following the Course of Rivers, if we next take the Line of Coast for our guide, we shall fall in with Towns which have been indebted for their importance and notoriety, in ancient or modern times, to the convenience of harbourage and the facility of access and resort to commercial and colonizing foreigners.

In this tour of the Coast, proceeding Southward from C. Finisterre, the N. W. angle of the peninsula, we find the town and harbour of Corunna (*portus Brigantinus*), called by British traders the Groyne; where Sir John Moore fell in the moment of victory (Jan. 1809). ‘Corunna’ is thought to be a corruption of *COLUMNA*, from an ancient tower still

standing, said to have been built by Hercules. At the S. W. angle of the peninsula, between the mouth of the *Baetis* and the Strait of Gibraltar (*Fretum Herculeum*) stood the very ancient town of *Gadir*, founded and so named by the Phoenicians. Among the Romans it was called *Gades* and considered as the extreme point of the earth Westward ('solisque cubilia *Gades*'), in like manner as the Ganges was reckoned the farthest limit Eastward, —'a *Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangen'* (Juv. x. 1.) *Gadir* is the modern town and harbour of Cadiz.

Within the Strait is *Calpe* (the Rock of Gibraltar), which the poets feigned to be one of the Pillars erected by Hercules as his *meta laborum*, and as the western *terminus* of the habitable globe.

Proceeding now along the shore of the Mediterranean, we come to *Nova Carthago* (Cartagena), the capital of the Carthaginian possessions in Spain, till it was taken by Scipio Africanus major, A. U. C. 542, b. Chr. 210.* A little north of Valencia was *Saguntum* ('urbs illa, fide et aerumnis inclita'), the storming of which was Hannibal's first act of aggression in the Second Punic war. Between the mouth of the Ebro and Pyrenees were *Tarraco* (Tarragona) chief city of the Roman province *Tarraconensis*, and *Barcino* (Barcelona), said to have been built by Hamilear Barcas, father of Hannibal.

Off the coast of Valencia, is the group of *Baleares Insulae*, famed for furnishing corps of slingers to the Roman armies.

* See Livy's interesting account of the capture, B. 26, c. 42-3.

Continuing our journey Northward from Barcelona, we cross the Eastern extremity of *Montes Pyrenaei* (Pyrenees), and find ourselves in

GALLIA TRANSALPINA :

This is a portion of the earth's surface lying wholly within the lines of N. Lat. 42° and 52° , and of 5° W. and 10° E. Long. The term comprehends not only the country of the *Helvetii* and other Alpine tribes to the left of the Rhine, but the whole territory on that side of the river from its source to its mouth, and thus gives it an extent of about 700 miles both in length and breadth. The Mountain ranges of Gaul which rise high enough to deserve the name, are 1. *Gebenna*, the Cevennes, stretching N. E. from the Pyrenees; 2. a volcanic group in Auvergne (*Arverni*), the highest points of which are the Cantal, Mont Dor, and Puy-de-Dome; 3. *Vogesus*, the Vôges, running parallel with the Rhine from Bâle to Coblenz; 4. *Jura*, which formed the boundary between the *Helvetii* and the *Sequani*: And 5. all that portion of the Alps which lies W. and S. of the Upper Rhine, and which sends the waters produced in its summits and slopes either into that river, or into the Rhone.

The vast superficial extent of Ancient Gaul (very considerably larger than Modern France) may be regarded as composed of six large BASINS, (i. e. tracts of land penetrated throughout their whole length by a main river and its tributaries); and these basins are separated from each other, either by the

mountains above enumerated or by high grounds (called *dos* in French from the Latin *dorsum*), which serve equally well the purposes of water-shed. The Basins are, those of the GARONNE, the LOIRE, the SEINE, the MEUSE, the RHINE, and the RHONE. The basins of these rivers account for the whole superficial contents of *Gallia Transalpina*, except the country watered by the Somme (*Samūra*), and the Scheld (*Scaldis*), which are little more than 'rivières de côte.' We have then

1. The BASIN of *GARUMNA*, the Garonne, a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows N. W. into the Bay of Biscay. This basin is bounded by the Pyrenees, the Cevennes, the Mountains of Auvergne, and the *dos* or high ground on the N. Within these limits it includes the minor basin of *Atūrus* (the Adour.) In descending the *Garumna* we find *Tolosa*, Toulouse;* and farther down, the Garonne receives

* Toulouse has been a seat of learning both in ancient and modern times. Martial gives it the epithet *Palladia*, as well on that account as for its temple of Minerva. It was the birth-place and residence of the famous jurist Cujacius, and of Maynard, distinguished as a man of letters and a courtier, but so ill rewarded, that he retired at last to his humble home and inscribed over the door of the cabinet he died in, the following lines:—

“ Las d'espérer, et de me plaindre
Des Muses, des Grands, et du Sort,
C'est ici que j'attends la mort,
Sans la désirer, ni la craindre.”

TOULOUSE will be for ever memorable as the scene of the final action and crowning victory of that series of Peninsular campaigns, which, taken in connection with the battle of Assaye that preceded them, and the battle of Waterloo that came after, have fixed the fame of Wellington as the first of all commanders of armies. And if we also take into account the tenor and pur-

the Dordogne and widens into an estuary called La Gironde, on which is the modern Bordeaux (*Burdigala*), famed now for its commerce and its claret (vin de Bordeaux.)

2. The BASIN of *LIGER*, the Loire. This river rises in the Cevennes, and flows Northward and then Westward into the Atlantic, which it reaches after a course of 500 miles. Among the Towns on its banks most worthy of mention was *Gendibum*, which owes its modern name of Orleans to the people *Aureliani*, whose capital it was. This town has been made famous in modern times by the story of the Maid of Orleans, and by its giving title to the first prince of the blood in the old Monarchy of France. Near the embouchure of the Loire dwelt the tribe *Namnetes*, who have given name to the modern city of Nantz, (in French, Nantes). The revocation of the edict of Henri IV., and the consequent influx of so many French protestants into Britain, led to Nantz being adopted and spelt as an English word.

pose of his whole life, the magnitude and importance of the transactions in which he was engaged, and, above all, the uniform subordination of self-interest to a sense of duty,—for in him the love of money, the love of power, and even that ‘last infirmity of noble minds,’ the love of fame, yielded a willing obedience to the love of country and the observance of right,—we shall not only place him above the vulgar herd of conquerors and founders of dynasties, but regard him as the greatest among the men of all ages who have been called on to act a conspicuous part, at once in the civil and military affairs of nations. Such we may presume will be the judgment of posterity, so long as it shall be deemed a nobler exercise of talent and more worthy of renown, to save one’s country than to enslave it. In this class of characters, Washington, though a man inferior in talent, stands alone on the same high level of moral greatness as Wellington.

3. The Basin of *SEQUANA*, the SEINE. This River rises in the Table-land of the Gallic tribe *Lingōnes*, the Plateau de Langres, and, a little below its junction with *Matrōna* (Marne), which encloses an islet called *Lutetia Parisiorum*, now in the very centre of the capital of France. Between Paris and the sea is Rouen (*Rotomagus*), b. pl. of the great Corneille. Near the source was *Alesia*, taken by Caesar after a long siege, which he describes minutely in the 7th B. of his Commentaries.

4. Passing over the Somme and the Scheld, we arrive at the basin of *MOSA* (in Dutch Maas, in French Meuse), on which, as we descend the river, we come successively upon Liège, Namur, and Maestricht (*Mosae Trajectus*), places of little note in ancient times, but whose names occur often in the history of modern wars.

5. The basin of *RHENUS*, the RHINE, of which the *left* side only is Gallic. The Rhine rises in the central Alps, and its early course is enclosed between Alpine ranges, until it expands into *Lacus Brigantinus* or *Venetus*, the Lake of Constance. Thence it flows Westward (forming, at Schaffhausen, the most noted waterfall in Europe) till it reach *Basilia* (Basel or Bâle), and meeting there with an obstruction in the high ground of Jura, it turns to the North. In the subsequent part of its course it passes the walls of *Confluentes*, corrupted into the modern Coblenz, at the confluence of the Rhine and *Mosūla v. Mosella*, (Mosel or Moselle;) *Colonia Agrippina*, Cöln or Cologne, with its famed Cathedral; and, upon one filament of that network of ditches, *canales*,

and inlets of the sea, in which the Meuse and Rhine lose themselves in the latter part of their course, stands the modern city of Rotterdam, the b. pl. of Erasmus, to whom his fellow-citizens have erected a bronze statue on one of the bridges.

6. The Basin of *RHODANUS*, the *RHONE*. This river, rising in *Mons Adula* (St Gothard), makes its way between two lofty ranges of the Alps through the Valais, where it passes the city of the *Sedūni*, now Sitten or Sion, and *Octodūrus*, Martigny. Then, forcing its way through the gorge of St. Maurice, it expands into *Lacus Lemānus*, the Lake of GENEVA, contracts again at the town of that name, and after emerging from a subterranean channel a quarter of a mile long, called *la perte du Rhone*, proceeds Westward, till, meeting with the obstruction of the Cevennes, it turns abruptly to the South. At this angle it is joined from the N. by *Arar* (Saone), which Caesar describes as flowing *incredibili lenitate*. At the point of junction stood *Lugdūnum*, which gave name to one of the Augustan divisions of Gaul, *Lugdunesis*. This city, under the modern name of Lyons, is famed, among other things, for its silk manufactures, and has long ranked next to Paris in importance and population. From Lyons the Rhone continues its rapid course directly S., passing various towns, among which may be mentioned *Avenio*, Avignon at the junction of *Druentia* (Durance), and *Arelāte* (Arles), where the river separates into two branches, enclosing a Delta of rich land called Camargue, (*perhaps a corruption of Caui Marii ager*). About

10 leagues E. of this stood *Massilia* (Marseilles), said to have been founded at a very remote period by a colony from *Phocaea*, a town on the coast of Asia Minor. As a dependency of Rome, *Massilia* rose to great prosperity and refinement. Tacitus, mentioning it as the place of Agricola's education, calls it “*locus Graeca comitate et provinciali parsimonia mistus ac bene compositus.*”

ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF *GALLIA*.

At the time of Caesar's invasion, (b. Chr. 58,) there was already in Gaul a *Provincia Romana*, lying between the Cevennes and the Alps. The rest of Gaul he describes as divided into three parts, according as it was inhabited by *Aquitani* in the South, *Belgae* in the North, and *Celtae* between the two. But the truth is that *GALLIA COMATA*, as all beyond the Roman Province was then called, was occupied by numerous independent tribes or peoples, generally hostile to each other. Some of these have been already named—the *Lingones*, e. g. and *Parisii* in the basin of the Seine, the *Aureliani* and *Namnetes* in that of the Loire, and the *Seduni* in the Valais. A few shall be now added as occurring most frequently in Caesar's narrative of his campaigns in Gaul: and the locality of each tribe named will be referred to the river-basin in which it dwelt.

The *Aedui* ('clarissimi Celtarum,') occupied the territory between the Loire and the Saone; the *Sequani*, the upper part of the basin of the Saone, and the whole of that of its feeder the *Dubia*, *Doubs*,

on which river was their chief city, *Vesontio* (Besançon). The *Allobroḡes* dwelt between the Rhone and its left-hand tributary *Isāra* the Isère. The *Trev̄̄ri* v. *Tret̄̄ri* occupied the space between the Meuse and the Rhine, and the lower basin of the Moselle. Their chief city was that now called from the name of the tribe,—in German, Trier,—in French, Trèves. To the west of the *Trev̄̄ri*, in the basin of *Sabis*, the Sambre, a tributary of the Meuse, and the upper course of the Scheld, were the *Nervii*, a gallant people of German extraction, who fought a great battle with Caesar, which, but for his own prowess and presence of mind, he would have lost.* Hence one of the proudest recollections of his life was

“ That day he overcame the Nervii.”†

The battle was fought on the banks of the same river (the Sambre) along which Napoleon marched in his way to the field of Waterloo. Still further West, on the Strait of Dover and Calais, were the people commemorated by Virgil in the line,

“ Extremique hominum *Mor̄̄ni*, Rhenusque bicornis.”

Aen. VIII. 727.

HAVING finished our survey of Gaul by tracing its Mediterranean coast from the Eastern Pyrenees to the Maritime Alps, we cross the river Var, and find ourselves in ITALY.

* *Bell. Gall.* II. cap. 15.

+ *Shaksp. Jul. Caes.* Act III. sc. 2.

ITALIA (*Graecē et Poeticē, HESPERIA, OENOTRIA, AUSONIA, SATURNIA Tellus*) including *GALLIA Cisalpina*, and *MAGNA GRAECIA*.

ITALIA, in the widest acceptation of the word, in which however it was not used till the days of Imperial Rome, comprehended the whole of that territory which is fenced off to the N. W. from the rest of Europe by the mountain barrier of the Alps, and surrounded on all other sides by the sea. It extends 700 miles in length, and of various breadth, lying between the parallels of 38° and 47° N. Lat. and the lines of 7° and 19° E. Long.

ITALY, when contemplated under its physical aspect, is composed of two portions nearly equal in extent, but widely different in natural character.

The one is the Peninsula of *Italia Propria*, surrounded by the waters of the Mediterranean and Adriatic on all sides, except to the N. where an imaginary line over-land connects the little streams of *Macra* and *Rubicon*, and forms the isthmus.

The other portion is mainly the great Basin of *Padus*, called also by the poets *Eridānus*,—the Po.

Between these two portions of Italian territory there is a striking contrast. In the Northern division, throughout its whole length, we find a river flowing in the lowest level between the Alpine and Apennine heights which form its boundaries. In the Southern or peninsular portion, the reverse is the case. The central line of the peninsula is, not the lowest but, the most elevated part, it being in fact

the crest of the lofty and continuous chain of the Apennines; while the boundary line on both sides is the lowest of all levels—the sea. The one region is penetrated by a single river, swollen by the contributions of innumerable streams from the opposite sides of the basin, all of which find their way to the Po, that great receptacle which absorbs them all and pours their united waters into the Adriatic. The Peninsula, on the other hand, has abundance of streams, but they are all, even the Tiber, of comparatively short course, having each its own little basin and lateral feeders, and falling directly and independently into the sea.

To begin with the Northern Division,—which, during the Republican times, was no part of Italy, but known to the Romans as *GALLIA Cisalpina* and *LIGURIA*,—if we trace the *PADUS*, from its source in *Mons Vesulus* (Monte Viso) to its embouchure, we shall find on the river itself, 1. *Augusta Taurinorum*, taken by Hannibal on his descent from the Alps, (now *TURIN* (Torino), capital of the kingdom of Sardinia); and 2. *Cremôna*, whose vicinity to Mantua is lamented by Virgil :*—a city noted in modern times for the excellence of the violins manufactured there.

The N. side of the Po Basin, from its position in regard to Rome, was called *GALLIA Transpadâna*: a region watered by numerous Alpine tributaries. The most remarkable are, 1. *Ticinus* (Tesino), issuing from *Lacus Verbânum* (Lago Maggiore), on whose

* *Mantua vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonas!*—Ed. ix. 28.

banks Hannibal first defeated the Romans in a skirmish of cavalry: 2. The *Addua* (Adda), issuing from Lake *Larius* (Lago di Como) : and 3. *Mincius*,* which drains the superfluous waters of Lake *Bendcus* (Lago di Garda). It issues from the lake, close to the little peninsula of *Sirmio*, the favourite residence of the poet Catullus ; and on its way to the Po, invests *Mantua*, a city which Silius calls *musarum domus* as being the birth-place of Virgil, though it is believed that he was born at *Andes*, a neighbouring village.

The South side of the Po basin, as being that nearest to Rome, was called *GALLIA Cispadāna*. It was watered by many tributary streams, among the rest by the *Trebia*, on the banks of which the Romans sustained from Hannibal a second and more severe defeat, (A. U. C. 435).

In *ITALIA PROPRIA* the only rivers of considerable length are, the *Arnus*, *Tibēris*, *Liris*, *Vulturnus*, which flow into the *Mare Inferum vel Etruscum*, and the *Aufidus* and *Aternus*, which flow into *Mare Superum vel Adriaticum*.

1. In the basin of *Arnus* (Valdarno and Vallombrosa)† was *Florentia*, now Florence, capital of Tuscany, and near it *Faesūlæ*, where the 'Tus-

* —— tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius, et tenera praetexit arundine ripas.—*Virg. G.* III. 14.

Smooth-sliding *Mincius*, crowned with vocal reeds.—*Lya. L* 86.

† Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
 In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embower.—*Par. Lost*, I. 302. See also 287.

can artist' Galileo made his observations, and *Pistoria*, where Catiline was defeated and slain.

2. In the basin of *TIBERIS*, the Tiber, (in Italian, *Tevère*), were :—

(1.) On the river itself, *Perusia*, near *Lacus Trasymenus* (now the Lake of Perugia), where Hannibal routed the Roman army a third time, under Flaminius; *Fideneae*, beyond *Mons Sacer*, between the *Tiber* and *Anio*: *ROMA*—*Princeps Urbium*, *Urbs Septicollis*:—and, at the mouth, *Ostia*, the Port of Rome.

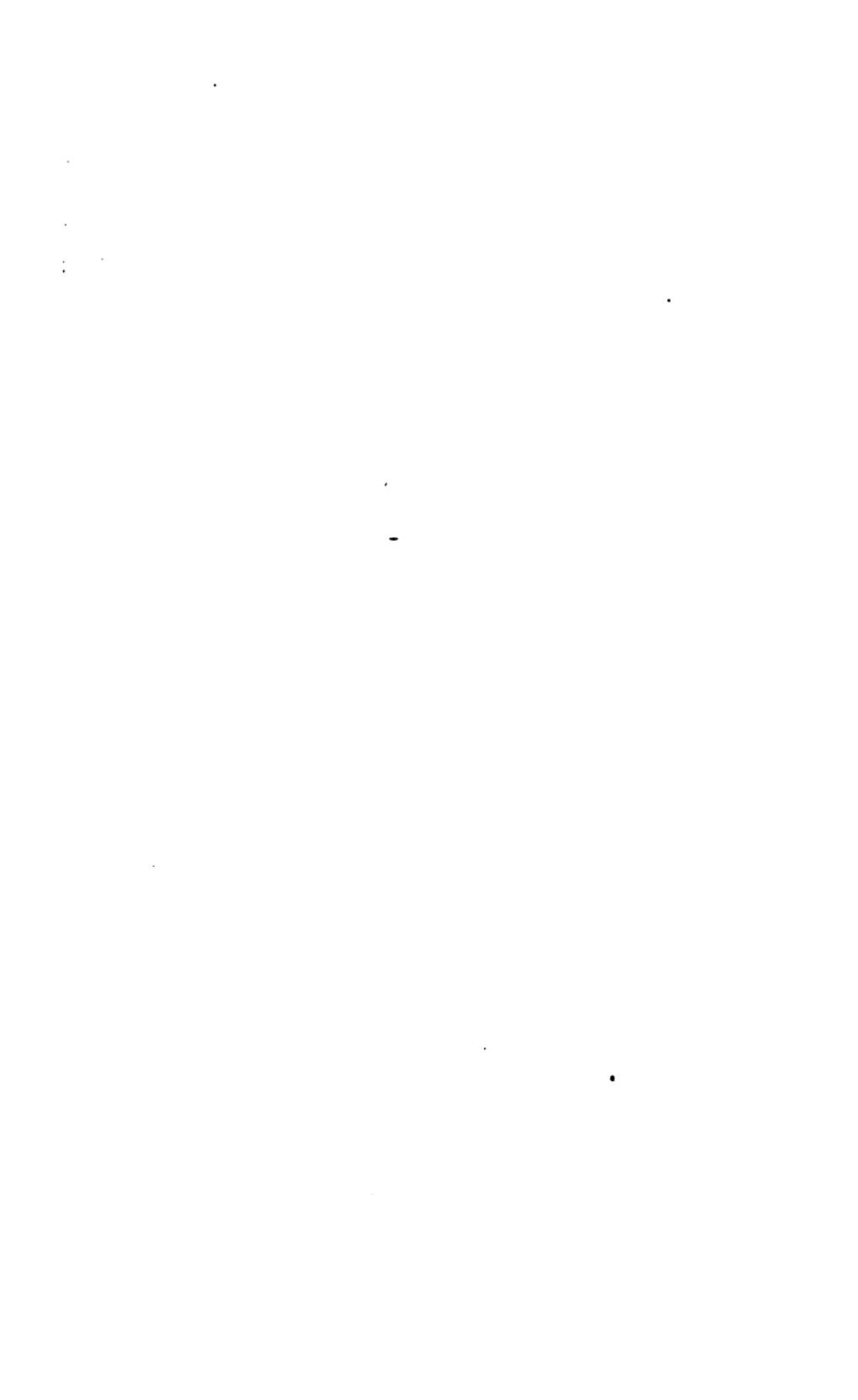
(2.) On the *right* side of the basin, *Clusium*, the city of Porsenna, on the tributary *Clanis*; and on the *left* side, *Tibur* (Tivoli), on the *Anio* (Teverone). At *Tibur* Maecenas had a villa, where Horace (whose Sabine farm was at no great distance, on the *Digentia* a feeder of the *Anio*) was a frequent guest.

3. In the basin of *Liris* (Garigliano) were, on the *left* side, *Arpinum*, birth-place of Marius and Cicero, the famous *Duo Arpinates*; *Aquinum*, birth-place of Juvenal; at the mouth, near the Marshes where Marius took refuge, *Minturnae*. On the *right* side, the *Liris* was joined by the *Fibrēnus*, on whose banks and in the little island at the junction which belonged to Cicero, was held the *Dialogue de Legibus*, (see *De Legg.* lib. II. c. 1–3.)

4. In the basin of the *Vulturnus*, on the *left* side of the river, stood the following towns:—*Allifae*, famed for its pottery—(*Allifāna*, sc. pocula, had a *sound to Roman* ears like Wedgwood ware or *Coalbrook-dale to ours*):—*CAPUA*, chief city of the Cam-



J. M. Morel Sculpsit



pāni, and the rival of Rome itself (hence called ‘altera Roma’) till towards the close of the second Punic war, when, having sided with Hannibal, it fell with his falling fortunes; *Venāfrum*, famed for its olives, and *Cales(-ium)* for its vines; (*Venafranum*, sc. oleum, and *Calēnum*, sc. vinum, denoted oil and wine of the first quality). *Beneventum*, a town of *Samnium*, on the *Via Appia*, stood at the point of junction of *Sabōtus* and *Calor*, whose united stream falls into the *Vulturnus*. On that river itself stood *Casilinum* (on the site of the modern Capua), which gained credit with the Romans by its long and obstinate resistance to Hannibal, (*Liv. B. xxii. ch. 15.*) Between *Beneventum* and *Capua*, lay *Furcae Caudinae*, a defile where a Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, and forced to pass under the yoke, (*Liv. B. ix. ch. 1-9*).

5. In the basin of the *Aufidus*, not far from the right bank of the river, were *Canusium* and *Cannae*: Near the latter was gained the last and greatest victory of Hannibal; and to *Canusium* the poor remains of the Roman army retreated after the disastrous battle. Higher up the valley, at the foot of Mt *Vultur*, was *Venusia*, b. pl. of Horace, on the debateable land between *APULIA* and *LUCANIA*; hence, Horace speaks of himself as ‘Lucanus an Appulus anceps.’ Here also was the *Fons Bandusiae*; not, as usually supposed, in his Sabine farm.

6. In the basin of the *Aternus*, on the river itself, were *Amiternum*, b. pl. of Sallust the historian, and *Corfinium*, the rallying point of the League against Rome in the Social War. At some distance south

from the bend of the river, stood *Sulmo*, Sulmona, a town of the *Peligni*, b. pl. of Ovid.

To the geographical position of other towns and localities not connected with these six Rivers a clue will be found, if we follow the line of coast, with special reference at the same time to the principal sub-divisions or provinces of *ITALIA ANTIQUA*.

These Provinces were either Maritime or Inland. Of the Maritime, six bordered on the Mediterranean, and six on the Adriatic; the former were *LIGURIA*, *ETRURIA*, *LATIUM*, *CAMPANIA*, *LUCANIA*, and the *BRUTTII*; those on the Adriatic were, *APULIA*, (including *Japygia* and *Daunia*,) *PICENUM*, *UMBRIA*, *GALLIA Cispadana*, *GALLIA Transpadana*, and *VENETIA*, including the peninsula of *Histria*. The Inland Provinces were *SAMNIUM*, and the Highland districts of the *MARSI*, *PELIGNI*, and *SABINI*.

Let us first travel along the coast of the *maritime* provinces in the above order:—

1. On the coast of *LIGURIA*,—a name applied to the stripe of land between the Apennines and the sea, extending from the Var to the Macra,—we find, at the head of the Bay called *Sinus Ligusticus*, *Genua*, a town more famous in history under its modernized form of *GENOA*:

2. Crossing the *Macra*, we enter *ETRURIA*, and arrive first at the Town of *Luna*, and its harbour *Portus Lunensis* (Gulf of Spezzia,) than which, Lucan declares—‘non est spatiösior alter Innumeras cepisse rates, et claudere pontum;’ and not far off are the quarries of Carrara, which still furnish statuary marble to Europe. As we approach the mouth of

the Tiber, we come upon the ancient *Agylla*, afterwards called *Caere*, a town rewarded with the honorary freedom of the City, for its fidelity to Rome at the time of the Gallic invasion :

3. On the coast of *LATIUM*, the first town we meet with is *Laurentum*, the City of King Latinus, next *Lavinium*,^{*} and then *Antium*, the capital of the *Volsci*. It was over the *Antiates* that the Romans gained their first victory at sea ; in memory of which they fixed the beaks (*rostra*) of the ships they had captured, in front of the tribune from which the orators harangued the people. *Antium* was famed in Horace's time for a temple of Fortune. Beyond this were *Palūdes Pomptīnae*, the Pontine Marshes, a tract of country where the *malaria*, so prevalent in many parts of Italy, is peculiarly noxious. Next come the Town Promontory and Harbour of *Cajēta* (Gaëta), which took the name, Virgil tells us, from the nurse of Aeneas. Near it was Cicero's *Formianum*, where he was murdered by order of Mark Antony. Here commences, and it is continued into *CAMPANIA*, the district in which the choicest wines of the ancients were produced,—the *Formiani Colles*, the *Mons Massicus*, the *Ager Falernus*, *Caecūbus*, *Calēnus*, *Setinus* :

4. On the coast of *CAMPANIA*, were 1. *Cumae*, which Virgil makes the first landing-place of Aeneas in Italy and the abode of the Sibyl who conducted him to the shade of his father Anchises, in the abodes of the dead :—2. *Baiae*, a favourite watering-place :*—3. *Parthenōpe*, afterwards *Neopolis*

* *Nullus in orbe sinus Baiae praelucet amoenia.*—Hor. Epist. 1.1.83.

(Napōli, NAPLES) one of those Greek Colonies which were so numerous along this southern shore of the Peninsula that it got the name of *MAGNA GRAECIA*. At a little distance across the bay on which Naples stands is *Vesuvius*, a volcano, of which the first eruption upon record took place A. D. 79; and it has continued ever since to be the only active volcano in Continental Europe. At the base of Vesuvius, and overwhelmed by its eruptions, were the buried cities *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, discovered and partially disinterred within the last and present centuries. At no great distance, inland, was *Nola*, at the siege of which, Hannibal for the first time received a check, (*Liv.* 23, 16.) It was at *Nola* that Augustus died :

5. On the coast of *LUCANIA*, was *Paestum*, famed for its roses and its ruined temples. On that part of the Lucanian coast which is in the *Sinus Tarentinus*, were *Metapontum*, the residence for a time of Pythagoras, and of Hannibal;—*Heraclea*, the place of assembly for the deputies from the states of *MAGNA GRAECIA*;—and *Sybāris*, proverbial for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants. In the same bay, but beyond the limits of Lucania, was *Tarentum*, on the brook *Galesus* :*

6. In *AGER BRUTTIUS*, on the *Fretum Sicūlum* (Strait of Messina) was a rock and cave under it, fabled to be the residence of the sea-monster *Scylla*; farther along, in the narrowest part of the Strait, was the Town of *Rhegium*, supposed to have received

* Dulce pellitis ovibus Galesi
Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto.—*Hor. Od. II. 6, 10.*

its name from the tradition of Sicily having been there *broken off* from Italy, (*απὸ τοῦ δαγηναί, Strabo*).

Near the *prom.* *Lacinium* was *Croton*, where Pythagoras taught his doctrines; the b. pl. also of the noted athlete, Milo Crotoniātes :*

7. On the Adriatic coast of *APULIA*, after doubling Cape *Japygium* (Leuca) we find *Hydruntum*, the shortest transit to Greece, but less frequented for that purpose than *Brundusium*, which had an excellent harbour, and was the terminus of the *Via Appia*, the great high road from Rome to Greece. *Brundusium*, and *Dyrrachium* on the opposite coast, were the Dover and Calais of the ancient world. This part of the *APULIAN* coast was inhabited by a people called *Calabri*: their Town *Rudiae* was b. pl. of the poet Ennius, who is hence called by Cicero *Rudius homo*, and his poetry by Horace, *Calabriae Pierides*. Then comes the projection of the land occupied by Mt *Garganus* and its oak forests (*quercēta Gargani*, Hor.) Horace compares the uproar in a Roman theatre to a storm among the woods of *Garganus*:

Garganum mugire putes nemus.—Epist. II. i. 202.

8. On the coast of *PICENUM* we fall in with a smaller projection of the land, which, from the form it takes, was likened to the human elbow, ἄγκων, and hence the town built upon it got the name of *Ancon* vel *Ancōna*, which it still retains, ('Dalmaticis obnoxia fluctibus *Ancon.*'—Lucan).

9. On the coast of *UMBRIA* were two towns of

* For an interesting account of *Croton*, and the temple of Juno *Lacinia* in its neighbourhood, see Liv. xxiv. 3.

note, 1. *Sena*, to which the epithet *Gallica* was added, as well to denote the fact of its being originally a Gallic settlement, as to distinguish it from *Sena Julia*, an inland Town in Etruria; the former is now Sinigaglia, the latter Sienna: and 2. *Ariminum* (Rimini), the storming of which was Caesar's first overt act of civil war, after crossing the *Rubicon*:

10, 11. On the coast of *GALLIA Cisalpina*, south of the Po, stood *Ravenna*, near which Augustus constructed a station for his fleet on the *Mare Superum*, as he did at *Misenum*, near Naples, to guard the *Mare Inferum*:

12. *VENETIA*, though it has Rivers of its own which do not fall into the Po, may yet, with reference to the Alpine boundary, be reckoned part of the great basin of Cisalpine Gaul. Its Rivers of note were:—

1. *Athesis*, (in German *Etsch*, in French *Adige*,) on which were *Tridentum*, the modern Trent, and *Verona*, b.-pl. of Catullus, where there is still a Roman amphitheatre in tolerable preservation; 2. *Medoacus minor*, on which *Patavium* (Padua), b.-pl. of Livy; 3. *Timavus*, see Aen. i. 244; 4. *Arsia*, in the peninsula of *ISTRIA*, is the Eastern Boundary of Italy. The city of *VENICE*, on the coast N. of the Po, belongs to Modern Geography.

ITALIAN ISLANDS *of Note.*

OFF the coast of Etruria, *Ilva* (Elba), famed of old for the richness of its iron ores, ('*Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis*',) and in recent times, as the temporary place of banishment of Napoleon:

W. and by S. of *Ilva* are 1. *Corsica*, the native island of Napoleon; used occasionally by the Romans as a place of exile; 2. *Sardinia*, called *Ichnūsa* by the Greeks, from its fancied resemblance to the impress of a human foot (*χυος*, *vestigium*).*

East of *Sardinia*, and near the S. extremity of Italy, lies the group of volcanic islets called *Ins. Aeoliae* v. *Vulcaniae* (Lipari Islands), one only of which, *Strongyle* (Stromboli) is still active.

South of this group, lies *SICILIA*, called also *Trinacria*, v. ‘*Trinacris*, a positu nomen adepta loci.’ The three promontories, (*τρια ακρα*, *trina cornua*, *Ov.*) at the three corners of the triangular island were, N. E. *Pelorus*, S. E. *Pachynus*, and W. *Lilybaeum*.

In the strait which separates Italy from Sicily (*Fretum Siculum*), the poets describe a whirlpool called *Charybdis* opposite to *Scylla* on the Italian side. These were the two bugbears of ancient navigators, between which it was thought so difficult to steer, that in avoiding the one it was hardly possible not to fall a prey to the other. Hence came the proverbial use of the *modern* line, ‘*Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdin.*’

On the coast between *prom. Pelorum* and *Pachynum* are 1. the town of *Zanclé*, originally so named from ζαγκλη, a sickle, which the form of the harbour suggested, afterwards *Messāna*, now Messina; 2. *Catīne*, Catania, which has suffered repeatedly from the lava of *AETNA*,—the burning Mountain, alike famed in fable and in history: and 3. after crossing *Simaethus*,

* *Humanae in speciem plantae se magna figurat Insula . . . dives ager frugum.*—Cloud. Bel. Gild. 587.

the river of longest course in the Island, we reach *SYRACUSAE*, the renowned metropolis of *Sicilia*. In front of the harbour is the Island *Ortygia v. Nasos*, and in it the fountain *Arethusa*, of poetical celebrity.

Between *Pachynum* and *Lilybaeum* was *Agrigentum*, or, in the Greek form, *Acr̄gas*, the second city in ancient Sicily; an early rival of Carthage, and noted for a Temple of Jupiter, of which some gigantic fragments still remain. The ancient name survives in the modern Girgenti.

Between *Lilybaeum* and *Pelorus*, on the northern shore of the Island, the notable localities are, *Eryx*, a Town, and Mountain; the latter surmounted by a Temple of Venus *Erycina*. Off shore, *Aegates insulae*, where the Romans gained the naval victory which put an end to the first Punic war. *Drepanum* (*Trapāni*), so called, like Zanclé, from the form of its harbour, (*δρεπάνη* meaning a scythe). *Panormus*, now Palermo, the modern Capital of Sicily. In the centre of the Island, was

‘that fair field
Of *Enna*, where Proserpine gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gathered.’—*Par. Lost*, iv. 268.*

Resuming our journey from VENICE, along the head of the Adriatic, and passing *Aquileia* and *Tergeste* (Trieste), both Roman colonies on the coast of *ISTRIA*, we cross the *Arsia*, and bid adieu to Italy. And now,

* Cicero describes the place minutely, in *Verr. de Signis*, c. 48.

ILLYRICI legitur plaga littoris, arva teruntur
Dalmatias.—*Claudian. De III. Cons. Honor.* v. 120.

ILLYRICUM consisted mainly of a stripe of land between the Adriatic and the *Montes Albii*,—a continuation of the Alps, which, under different names, joins Mt *Haemus*, and runs eastward all the way to the Black Sea. *Liburnia* is the northern, and *Dalmatia* the southern province of Illyricum. Skirting the latter, we cross the river *Drilo*, and, coming in sight of the ‘infames scopulos *Acroceraunia*,’ find ourselves at last on the soil of that country, in which it may be said, with the least poetical exaggeration, that ‘not a mountain rears its head unsung.’

GRAECIA.

GRAECIA (apud Romanos) and *HELLAS-ἀστος* (apud Graecos ipsos) are terms which, taken in their widest acceptation, comprehend *PELOPONNESUS*, *GRAECIA PROPIA*, *THESSALIA*, *EPIRUS*, and *MACE-DONIA*. If we add to the last-named the contiguous country of *THRACIA*, the whole will present a portion of the earth’s surface (extending between the parallels of Lat. 36° and 41° N., and the lines of Long. 37° and 47° E.) which may be regarded as forming an irregular triangle, with the mountain chain of *Haemus* for its base, the coast lines of the Aegean and Ionian Seas for its sides, and for its apex Cape *Tae-narus* (Matapan), the southern extremity of the *Peloponnesus*, and of Greece. This triangular space is nearly bisected by the *PINDUS* Chain, which forms

the water-shed of the whole territory of Greece, separating the rivers on the Eastern side which flow into the Aegean, from those on the Western which flow into the Ionian Sea.

I.

PELOPONNESUS, (MOREA.)

The localities of prime interest in the leaf-shaped peninsula called *PELOPONNESUS*, which forms the southern division of GREECE, are the following: Among the Mountains, which cover a large part of the surface, 1. *Cyllene*, fabled to have been the spot where Mercury was born, and his stepping-stone between heaven and earth when, acting as messenger of the gods ('Deorum nuncius') he either lighted upon, or re-ascended from, 'the heaven-kissing hill:' —2. and 3. *Lycaeus* and *Maenælus*, the favourite haunts of *Pan* (ovium custos):—4. *Täygetus*, the resort of the Spartan maidens ('virginibus bacchata Lacaenæ'), a range of mountains, now called Pentedactylon, which encloses on the W. the basin of *Eurotas*. On that River stood *Lacedaemon* v. *Sparta*, so long the rival of Athens, not in arts, but in arms. The only other river in the peninsula worth noting here, is *Alpheus*,* on which, not far from its embouchure, were the town of *Pisa*, and near it the plain of *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were celebrated

* ——— that renowned flood, so often sung,

Divine Alpheus, who by secret sluice

Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse.—Milton, *A road.* 29.

by all Greece in the first month of every 5th year, each intervening time being called an Olympiad. Among the mountains where *Alphēus* rises stood *Mantinēa*, the field of the second great victory gained by the Theban Epaminondas over the Spartans, and the scene of his death. On the *Helisson*, a tributary of *Alphēus*, stood *Megalopōlis*, b. pl. of the historian Polybius, and of Philopoemen, 'the last of the Greeks.'

The other localities in the Peloponnesus worth recording here, will be best learned in connection with the *six* little Departments,—*five* maritime, and *one* inland, into which it was divided: viz. *ACHAIΑ*, bounded on the N. by *Sinus Corinthiācus* (Gulf of Lepanto), *ELIS*, *MESSEΝIA*, *LACONIA*, *ARGOLIS*,—and *ARCADIA*.

1. In *Achāia*, on the *Isthmus*, was *Corinthus* (poeticè, *Ephyre*). It had a Port on each side of the Isthmus, *Lechaeum* on the Corinthian Gulf, and *Cenchrēae* on the Saronic: and hence the epithet *bimaris*. The citadel was on the summit of a rock called *Acrocorinthus*, whence springs the fountain *Pirēne*.

2. In *Elis*, besides *Pisa* and *Olympia* on the *Alphēus*, was *Pylos*, the city of Nestor, the veteran sage of the *Iliad*.

3. In *Messenia*, and in the basin of the stream *Pamīsus*, was *Messēne* and its citadel *Ithōme*, called by Philip of Macedon, 'one of the horns of the Peloponnesus,' *Acrocorinthus* being the other.

4. On the *Laconian* Coast were two promontories, *Taenārus*, noted as one of the passages to the

infernal regions ('alta ostia Ditis'), and 2. *Malēa* or *Malēa*, a cape dangerous to mariners.

5. In *Argōlis* were *Argos*, a favourite city of Juno, called by Homer ἄποθοτον, which Horace translates *aptum equis* :—*Mycēnae*, the city of Agamemnon :—*Tiryns*, the reputed b. pl. of Hercules, who is thence called 'Tirynthius heros' :—*Lerna*, and its Marsh, the abode of the many-headed Hydra, which it was one of the twelve labours of Hercules to destroy ; and *Nemēa*, the haunt of the Nemean lion, the killing of which was another of those labours.

6. In the only *inland* department, *Arcadia*, besides *Mantinea* and *Megalopōlis* already mentioned, were also the very ancient city of *Tegēa*, hard by Tripolitzā, the modern capital of the Morea ; *Erymanthus*, the mountain haunted by the boar which Hercules slew ; and *Stymphalus*, a lake infested by birds (*Stymphalides*) which fed on human flesh, till they were destroyed by Hercules.

II.

GRAECIA PROPRIA.

The Isthmus of Corinth connects *Peloponnesus* with *GRAECIA PROPRIA*, the notable localities of which will be best indicated by referring each to the Ancient Division in which it was situated. Of these divisions, the principal were, *ATTICA*, *BOEOTIA*, *PHOCIS*, *AETOLIA*, and *ACARNANIA*.

1. In *ATTICA* stood *ATHENAE*, 'the eye of Greece, Mother of Arts and Eloquence,' distinguished by her



Academus.



triple harbour, *Piraeus* (Πειραιεὺς), *Munychia*, and *Phalērum*, by her *Acropōlis* and its *Parthēnon*, and by her ‘Schools of Ancient Sages,’ viz. ‘the olive-grove of *Acadēme*, Plato’s retirement:’—‘*his* too, who taught Great Alexander to subdue the world;’* and ‘painted *Stoa* next.’† There too were ‘*Ilissus*’ whispering stream,’ and ‘Flow’ry hill *Hymettus*, with the sound Of bees’ industrious murmur.’‡ To the East of Athens, was the plain of *Marāthon*, so famous for the defeat of the Persians; Mt *Pentelīcus* (Mendeli) which furnished marble for the building of the Parthenon; the silver mines of *Laurēon*; and the southern promontory *Sunium*, crowned with the Temple of Minerva Sunias, the pillars of which that still remain give name to the modern Cape Colonne.

2. Of *BOEOTIA* the low country was proverbial for its thick atmosphere and the *pingue ingenium* of its inhabitants; but the mountains, *Cithaeron*, and *Helīcon* with its fountain *Hippocrēne*, and the heights which enclose the plain, were all of a character so opposite, that, under the name of *Aonia*, they were celebrated by the poets as the haunts of the Muses, who were thence called *Aoniades* and *Aoniae puellae*. In *BOEOTIA* were the Towns of *Thebae*, the Capital, b. pl. of Epaminondas and Pindar; south of it *Plataea*, where the confederate Greeks defeated the Persians under Mardonius; and *Leuctra*, where Epaminondas gained his first victory over the Lace-

* *Lycēum*, the School of Aristotle and the Peripatetics.

† The School of Zeno and the Stoics.

‡ See the whole passage quoted from, in Pax. Reg. iv. 238.

daemonians, A. U. C. 383. On the narrow strait called *Euripus*, which separates Boeotia from the island Euboea, was *Aulis*, where the Grecian fleet destined for Troy was detained by contrary winds, till Agamemnon consented to the required sacrifice of his daughter, Iphigenia.

3. Of *Phocis* the remarkable features are, 1. The fountain-head and early course of the *Cephissus*, whose lower basin forms the northern portion of Boeotia. 2. Mt *Parnassus*, with its double top, ($\delta\kappa\omega\rho\varphi\varsigma$, bicornis), 'mons Phœbo Bromioque sacer.' Between the two peaks was *fons Castalius*, and farther down, on the *Pleistus*, of which the Castalian spring is a feeder, stood the Temple of Apollo, in which were the Tripod of the Pythia and the Delphic Oracle.

4. *Aetolia* was famous in early Greek story as the country ravaged by the Calydonian Boar, till it was slain at last by Meleager. The boar got its name from *Calydon*, the city of Tydeus and his son Diomedes, the latter so well known to the reader of Homer and Virgil under his patronymic title Τυδειδῆς, Tydides. *Achelous*, the longest and largest of Grecian rivers, forms the boundary between Aetolia and

5. *Acarnania*, a district which lies between that river and the Ambracian Gulf. It was at the entrance of this gulf, near the promontory *Actium*, that the naval battle was fought between Augustus and Mark Antony, which secured to the former the undisputed sovereignty of the Roman World, (B. C. 31.)

III.

EPIRUS.

Between the Ambracian Gulf and the Acroceraunian Promontory, lay the extensive region of *EPIRUS*, including *Chaonia* and *Molossia*. It was famed for its breed of horses, and of Molossian dogs, and still more so for the most ancient of all the Greek oracles, *Dodōna*.

Having now reached the western limits of Greece, we return eastward to the Aegean shore, and find (lying to the N. of Greece Proper and separated from it by Mt *Oeta*, which is an offset from the *Pindus* chain) the country called by the ancients

IV.

THESSALIA.

Physically considered, *THESSALY* is made up of the Basins of two rivers, the *Sperchēos* v. *Sperchiūs*, and the *Penēus*, (*Σπερχειος* and *Πηγειος*). The *Sperchiūs* rises in Mt *Tymphrestus*, one of the heights of the *Pindus* range, not far from the fountain-head of the *Achelōus*, where the streams ‘dispart to different seas.’ It flows Eastward into the *Sinus Malicucus* (Gulf of Zeitoun) through a broad valley (Scoticé strath, Graecé αὐλων, Gallicé bassin) which is bounded by two ranges of hills, offsets from *Pindus*, Mt *Othrys* on the N., and on the S. Mt *Oeta*.*

* The vale of the *Sperchius* must have had great natural beauty.

At the Eastern extremity of Mt *Oeta* is the famous pass called *Thermopylae*; and *Anticyra*, noted for producing hellebore, which the ancients looked upon as an antidote against madness. ‘*Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile*’ is said by Horace of a person incurably deranged, or, if there is any hope of a cure, ‘*Naviget Anticyram*.’ There is an *Anticyra* in the Corinthian Gulf, which is often confounded with this.

The other and by much the larger portion of Thessaly is the basin of the *Penēus*. It is a territory containing 4000 square miles of surface, and possessing the singular property of being encompassed on all the *four* sides, even the side facing the sea, by ranges of Mountains; on the W. by *Pindus*; on the N. by *Montes Cambunii* and *Pierii*; on the S. by *Othrys*; and on the E. by the range of *Pelion*, *Ossa*, and *Olympus*, the three hills, by the piling of which, one upon the other, the giants attempted to scale the heavens. To the continuity of this moun-

to have been selected by Virgil, in the following exquisite lines, as one of the retreats which a lover of rural scenery would delight to dwell in:—

Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius! O, ubi campi,
Sperchēosque, et Virginibus bacchata Lacaenis
Taygeta!* O qui me gelidis in vallibus *Haemi*
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbrā!

Georg. II. v. 488.

* It is not unusual to call *Cyllene* the highest hill in the Peloponnesus, and *Taenarus* the most southern point of Europe. But the latest researches have made it out, that one of the Five Fingers, (*πέντε δάκτυλος*) as the *Taygeta* are now called, is 116 feet higher than *Cyllene*; and that Tarifa the Southern extremity of Spain, is 23 m. farther South than *Taenarus*, and is consequently the most Southern point of Europe.

tain-barrier—these lips of the great basin,—there is but one interruption, consisting of a rent in the rocky barrier between Olympus and Ossa, through which *Penēus*, the single main river of Thessaly Proper, finds its way to the Aegean. The outlet bore the name of *Tempé*. It is a valley which in some places is so narrow as barely to allow the river to pass between the opposite cliffs. This fact, coupled with the general aspect of the country, which presents to the eye an interminable plain, has led to the almost unavoidable conclusion, that Thessaly Proper was once a vast Lake, and furnished no land for the habitation of man till the rent at *Tempé* was either formed, or so deepened as to admit the efflux of the waters produced in the summits and inner slopes of the enclosing heights. It was then, and not till then, that these waters found an issue in the one stream of the *Penēus*, which receives, incorporates, and discharges them all.

Among the numerous tributaries of the *Penēus*, one that joins it on the *right* called *Apidānus* is worth noting, for two reasons : 1st, Because near its source in Mt *Othrys* stood *Thaumāci* (Θαυμάχοι, 'the city of wonderment,' from Θαυμαζω, miror,) so called because the traveller who has been toiling across *Othrys* first beholds here, *with astonishment*, the rich and to his eye boundless plain that stretches before him ; 'repente,' says Livy, 'velut vasti maris expanditur planities, ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas,' (B. xxxii. c. 4) : And 2dly, because, half way down the *Apidānus*, where it is joined by its feeder *Entipeus*, lies the field whi-

the battle of *Pharsalia* was fought between Caesar and Pompey, (A. U. C. 705). On the *PENEUS* itself, below the point where the *Apidanus* falls into it, stood *Larissa*, which some describe as the City of Achilles: but that honour belongs to another *Larissa*, not within the limits of the great basin, but in that S. E. corner of Thessaly called *Phthiotis*, the country of the *Dolopes* and *Myrmidones*. To this *Larissa* is often added, for distinction's sake, the epithet *cremaste*, i. e. *pensilis*, because it *hangs*, as it were, on the slope of that stripe of land which lies between the Eastern margin of the great basin and the Aegean.

Proceeding, in our tour of the Mediterranean and its cognate waters, from the North-eastern boundary of Thessaly, we find ourselves, for a great part of the journey, in countries where the classical interest is mainly confined to the line of coast, their interior having been either imperfectly known to the ancients, or seldom alluded to in their extant writings. Hence it is, that in these countries there is little worthy of note, in so brief an outline as this, beyond the sea-board on which the Greeks planted colonies and where the Greek language was spoken. Even

V.

Macedonia,

Which was admitted as a fifth among the great *Divisions of Greece*, may be treated according to this rule.

Beginning, then, in our progress northward, at the 40th parallel of Lat. we find, along the Macedonian coast, *Pydna*, where Perseus was baffled in his last effort to save his kingdom from Roman dominion, (b. Chr. 168). Farther north, on a Lake 15 miles from the sea, was *PELLA*, the capital of Macedon, and b. pl. both of the 'Vir Macēdo,' Philip, and 'Philip's warlike son,' the 'Pellaeus Juvenis,' Alexander the Great. Pursuing again the line of coast, we come to *Thessalonīca*, at the head of *Sinus Thermaicus* (Gulf of Salonichi). To the Christians of this city St Paul addressed his two 'Epistles to the Thessalonians.' We fall in next with three peninsular projections, 1. *Pallēne*, on the isthmus of which stood *Potidaea*, and a little to the N. *Olynthus*, places familiar to the readers of Demosthenes ; 2. *Sithonia*,* and 3. *Acte*, across the isthmus of which, 12 stadia broad, Xerxes, we are told, cut a canal for a passage to his fleet. At the south end of *Acte* is *Athos*, a mountain so lofty, that, according to Pliny, it projects its shadow on *Lemnos* (87 miles distant) when the sun is setting at the summer solstice. As we approach the mouth of the *Strymon*, at one time the boundary of Macedonia, we find *Stagīra*, b. pl. of Aristotle, who is hence sometimes called 'the Stagirite.' In the country that lies between the rivers *Strymon* and *Nestus*, at some distance from the sea, was the field of *Philippi*, where the decisive battle was fought between

* *Sithonius* is used by Horace and Ovid as synonymous with Thracian : thus, 'Memphin carentem Sithoniā nive.'—Hor.; and 'Brachia Sithoniā candidiora nive.'—Ov.

Octavius (afterwards Augustus) and Mark Antony on the one side, and Brutus and Cassius on the other, b. Chr. 42, A. U. C. 711.

ISLANDS OF GREECE.

Of the 'Isles of Greece' which ought to be familiar to every reader of the classics, some are in the Ionian Sea, off the Western side of the Greek continent; but the great majority are on its Eastern side and in the Aegean. On the *western* side are 1. *Corcyra* (Corfu), thought to be the Homeric *Scheria* the island of the Phaeacians, in which the poet places the Gardens of Alcinous, and the Suitors of Penelope, whom Horace describes as 'In cute curandâ plus aequo operata juventus:' 2. *Ithaca*, the home of Ulysses, which, though it was '*in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulus, affixa*', he preferred to immortality in the brighter island of Calypso, (Cic. de Or. I. 44): 3. *Zacynthus* (Zante) *nemorosa*, as Virgil calls it, a colony from which peopled and gave name to Saguntum: 4. Off the coast of Peloponnesus, the rocks called *Strophades*, the haunts of the Harpies.—(*Aen.* III. 210.) To the S. of the Laconian promontory *Malea* was *Cythera*, an island sacred to Venus; still farther south, is *CRETA*, of old ἔκατον πόλεις; but of its 'hundred cities' the only three known to fame in classical times were *Gnossus*, the seat of *Minos*, *Gortina*, and *Cydonia*, both famed for archery. Of its mountains, *Ida* was the loftiest, and on *Dicte*, Jupiter was said to have been

reared, and fed upon honey and the milk of the goat **Amalthea**.

Of the Islands lying to the *east* of Greece and in the Aegean, let us visit first those worthy of mention which are situated to the North of the 38th parallel of Latitude. These are,

1. *Euboea*, an island stretching 93 miles along the coast of Boeotia and Attica, and approaching so near the continent in the channel called *Euripus*, as to admit of a bridge being thrown across. On this channel was the chief city of the Island, *Chalcis* (Negropont), nearly opposite to *Aulis* in Boeotia. In doubling *Caphareus*, a promontory at the S. E. extremity of Euboea, the Grecian fleet on its return from Troy was overtaken by a storm, which partly destroyed and partly dispersed it. What the Greeks suffered in their way home, (says Diomede, one of the sufferers,) —

—scit triste Minervae
Sidus, et *Euboicas* cautes, ultiorque *Caphareus*.
Aen. xi. 260.

and Ovid, in allusion to the same disaster, says,

Quicunque Argolicā de classe Capharea fugit
Semper ab Euboicis vela retorquet aquis.—*Tr.* i. 1.

2. *Samothrāce*, where the Corybantes, the priests of Cybèle, practised the rites and mysteries of that goddess.

3. *Lemnos*, the island on which Vulcan alighted when

thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements of heaven.

So sings Milton as Homer had sung before him,

Πώς ποδὸς τεταγὼν απὸ βηλὸς Θεοπέταιο.*

4. *Tenēdos*, an island in sight of Troy, and, small as it is, not to be omitted, since Virgil pronounces it ‘notissima famā Insula.’

5. *Lesbos*, near the Asiatic coast, the b. pl. of *Arion*, and of the lyric poets *Alcaeus* and *Sappho*.

6. *Chios* (*Scio*) one of the seven places which claimed the honour of giving birth to Homer—a claim admitted by Lord Byron when he calls him

The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle.

The numerous islets in the Aegean whose latitudes are lower than 38° ('crebris freta consita terris'), are generally classed under two denominations:

1. The *Cyclādes*, a group that clusters (*ἐν κυκλῷ*) round *Delos*,—that floating island which Neptune fixed with his trident, to be a resting-place for Latona to bring forth Apollo and his twin sister Diana. Among the most noted of this group are 1. *Paros*, famed for its statuary marble, and b. pl. of *Phidias*, the sculptor who made the noblest use of it: 2. *Ceos*, off the promontory of *Sunium*, b. pl. of the elegiac poet *Simonides*; *Naxos*, an island that figures in the history of Bacchus and Ariadne; *Gyāros v. -rae* and *Seriphos*, places of banishment for Roman criminals under the Empire.

2. The islets to the East of the Cyclades, from the circumstance of their being *scattered*, were called *Sporādes*, from *σπειρω*, *spargo*. They extended as far as, and included, *Icaria*, which took its name,

* *Par. Lost*, I. 741, and II. I. 591

as did the sea round it, from the fabled fate of Icarus, the son of Daedalus,—

— mersus in alto
Icarus Icarii nomina fecit aquis.—*Ov.*

Returning from the Islands of the Aegean to the Eastern limit of Macedonia, we cross the *Nestus*, and find ourselves in

THRACIA,

A country, the coast of which extends from the *Nestus* along the shores of the *Aegean*, the *Hellespont*, the *Propontis*, the *Thracian Bosporus*, and the *Euxine Sea* as far as Mt *Haemus*, which was its northern boundary. Tracing the sea-board from the *Nestus* Eastward, we come first to *Abdēra*, which, though proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants, was nevertheless the b. pl. of Democritus—a sage who shewed more wisdom in laughing at the follies, than his brother philosopher of Ephesus did, in weeping over the vices, of mankind, (*Juv. x. 282*).

Farther East, we reach the mouth of *HEBRUS*, a river on whose banks the poets feigned that Orpheus was torn in pieces by the Bacchants and his head thrown into the stream. Few rivers out of Italy and Greece are more frequently alluded to in the classics than the *Hebrus* (now Maritza.)

Next comes the Thracian peninsula called *Chersonesus*, on whose eastern side is *Hellespontus*, a strait separating Europe and Asia, and so narrow at one part as to have been swum across from *Abydos* to *Sestos*, by Leander in the fabulous ages of G

and in the present century by Lord Byron. The Hellespont widens into the sea-lake called *Propontis*, and, at the site of *Byzantium*, contracts again into the *Bospōrus Thracicus* (Strait of Constantinople), which, after keeping the two continents narrowly asunder for a considerable space, opens out again into *Pontus Euxinus* (the Euxine or Black Sea). At the northern extremity of the Bosporus where it widens, are situated some rocky islets, which seemed to Jason and his Argonauts, as they approached them through the windings of the strait, to move and come into collision with each other, and were hence named *Symplegădes* (from συμπληγασσω, concutio). These rocks were also called *Cyaneae* (κυανεαι), from their dark purple colour in the offing.

It is here that we commence our tour of the Black Sea. So, turning to the *left*, that we may continue, as we have all along done, to keep our *right* shoulder to the sea, we come first upon the site of *Tomi*, the place of Ovid's banishment, where he wrote his *Fasti* and *Tristia*, and where he ended his days. As we go North we encounter the mouths of *Danubius* or *Ister*, on the *north* side of whose vast basin lived the *Daci*, a brave people, formidable to the Empire even under Augustus, ('conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro'). On the *south* side between *Haemus* and the Danube was the country called *Moesia* (Servia and Bulgaria). Along the dreary shore N. of the mouths of the Danube, where lived the barbarous tribes *Getae*, *Geloni*, and *Sauromatae v. Sarmatae* (the Scythians belonged rather to the lofty *table-land of Central Asia*), we meet with no object

of greater classical interest than the embouchures successively of the *Tyras*, *Hyp̄n̄is* and *Borysthēnes*, till we come to *Chersonesus Taurica*, now called Cri-mēa, a peninsula somewhat larger than the Pelopon-nesus, and on the south side of considerable beauty and fertility. Next comes *Palus Maeōtis*, 'the Tau-ric Pool,' now Sea of Azoff, formed by the influx of *Tanais* the Don, and connected with the Euxine by the *Bospōrus Cimmerius* (Strait of Yenicale,) on which was *Panticapaeum*, capital of Mithridates's Bosporic empire, (now Kertsch).

Proceeding Eastward from this strait, we come in sight of the 'Hyrcanian cliffs of Caucāsus, and dark Iberian dales.'* These are in the country that lies between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, which many ethnologists regard as the primitive seat of the finest type of the human species. Coasting along the shore of the Euxine we reach, at its farthest point E., the river and town of *Phasis*, the city of *Aeētes* (Αἰγάτης) king of *Colchis* and father of *Medēa*, names intimately connected with the myth of the Argonautic expedition under Jason, the date of which is reckoned anterior even to the Trojan war. The importation into Europe of the pheasant *Phasiana* (sc. avis) is thought to have been one of the fruits of this expedition.

We now travel back S. W. and then W. from the *Phasis* to the Thracian Bosphorus whence we started. The points of interest on the Southern shore of the Euxine (i. e. on the N. coast of the Peninsula of

* Milton, Par. Reg. III. 31.

ASIA MINOR), are the following: 1. *Trapezus -untis*, which, under the name of Trebizonde, was a city of great note under the Eastern Empire; 2. *Cerāsus*, a town whence Lucullus transplanted into Italy the tree which retains its name in Latin, and appears in various corrupted forms in modern tongues, 'kersch,' 'cérise,' 'cherry;' 3. the mouth of the *Thermōdon*, the basin of which river was assigned as their dwelling-place to the fabled race of female warriors called Amazons (α priv. and $\mu\alpha\zeta\omega\varsigma$, mamma); 4. the river *Halys*, eastern boundary of the Lydian kingdom of Croesus, the crossing of which proved fatal to him in his contest with Cyrus king of Persia, ('et Croeso fatalis Halys,' *Lucan.* III. 272); 5. *Sinōpe*, b. pl. of Diogēnes the Cynic; 6. the promontory *Carambis* opposite to *Kriumetō-pon* (Cape Aia, near Balaclava) in the Crimea. The distance is 150 miles; and this is the narrowest breadth of the Euxine; and 7. the mouth of the *Sangarius*, in the basin of which river, near its source in *Galatia*, were the towns of *Ancīra* (Angora) famed for its goats' hair, and *Gordium*, for the oracular knot, (see *Curtius*, B. III. cap. 2 and 3).

The above localities, excepting the last two, are in the provinces called *Pontus*, *Paphlagonia*, and *Bithynia*. The other maritime provinces of that peninsula were in number six, three on the Asiatic shore of the Aegean, viz. 1. *MYSIA*, including *Phrygia Minor* and the *TROAD*; 2. *LYDIA v. MAEONIA*, including *IONIA*, which was the sea-board of *LYDIA* and thickly planted with Greek colonies; and 3. *CARIA*, including the district of *Doris*; and three on

the Mediterranean, 4. *LYDIA*; 5. *PAMPHYLIA*, including *Pamphylia*; and 6. *CILICIA*. In all these six there are localities with whose names and positions every student ought to be made familiar. For example:—

1. In *MYSIA*, it is sufficient to name *TROY* v. *ILION*, on an eminence between the Simeis and Scamander, overlooked by Mt *Ida*, and itself overlooking the Plain of Troy; and the river *Granicas*, on whose banks Alexander the Great gained his first victory over the Persians. (a. Ch. 324).

2. In *LYDIA* flowed the river *Hermus* and its tributary *Pactolus*, both famed for the gold found in their sands; and on the Pactolus, at the foot of Mt *Tmolus*, was *Sardis*, the capital of *LYDIA*. S. of the *Hermus* was *Smyrna* on the river *Meles*, one of the cities which contended for the honour of being the b. pl. of Homer; and hence the poet has been called *Melesigenes**.—On the Ionian sea-board were 1. *Troe*, b. pl. of *Anacreon*; 2. The mouth of the river *Onyx*, famed for its swans, where stood *Ephesus* with its magnificent temple of Diana, set fire to and burnt to the ground on the same day that Alexander the Great was born; 3. Mt *Mycale*, off which the Greeks gained a naval victory over the Persians, the very day (479 B. C.) on which Mardonius was defeated at *Plataeae*. We next cross the *Maeander*, a river of great length, and so remarkable for its windings as to have furnished an English verb descriptive of

* *Blind Melesigenes*, thence Homer called,
Whose poem Phoebus challenged for his own.

Milt. Per. Reg., IV. 252.

a similar character in all other streams.* South of the Maeander, but still to be reckoned an Ionian city, was *Miletus*: most of the Greek colonies that fringed the borders of the Euxine Sea were planted by the Milesians.† Miletus was noted also for its wool ('Milesia magno Vellera mutantur,' *Virg. G.* III. 306), and as the b. pl. of Thales, the earliest and not the least sagacious of the Greek philosophers.

3. On the coast of *CARIA* stood *Halicarnassus*, a city rendered memorable (*αξιολογος*) as the b. pl. of the two great historians Herodotus and Dionysius, and also for the sepulchral monument of *Mausolus*, reared by his queen Artemisia, the name of which has passed into a household word in our own and other modern tongues.‡ On the opposite side of the bay stood *Cnidos*, where was a statue of *Venus* ('Regina Cnidi Paphique,' *Hor. Od.* I. 30.) reckoned the master-work of Práxitéles; and at entrance of this bay, midway between *Halicarnassus* and *Cnidus*, lay the island *Cōs*, b. pl. of the famous physician and medical writer Hippocrates, and of Apelles the most celebrated of Grecian painters. *Cos* was noted also for its wines, and for the manufacture of fine

* The word is still more widely and metaphorically used as an appellative in Latin. Thus, Cicero, in *Pison.* c. 22, says,—‘*Quos maeandros quaesisti?*’ What quirks, subterfuges, or evasions, have you had recourse to? See also *Virg. Aen.* v. 251.

† Ovid, writing from *Tomi*, says,—

Huc quoque Mileto missi venere coloni,
Inque Getis Graias constituere domos.

Ov. Trist. III., 9, 3.

‡ *Mausolēum.*

cloth.* Off the coast of Caria is another island much larger and more noted than Cos, viz., *Rhodos*, Rhodes, in the capital of which, of the same name, was the brazen statue of the Sun called *Colossus*, 70 cubits high, which bestrode the entrance of the harbour.

4. Moving eastward, along the Carian shore, we enter *LYCIA*, and having crossed the *Xanthus* arrive at *Patara*, the winter residence according to the poets of Apollo, as *Delos* (*materna*) was his favourite abode in summer.†

5. In *PAMPHYLIA*, the point of greatest interest is *Climax*, a spur of the *Taurus* range, which comes so abruptly and perpendicularly upon the shore that Alexander's army marched under the cliff breast high in the water of the Mediterranean, which had been driven shore-ward by an easterly wind.

6. *CILICIA* extends from the eastern limit of Pamphylia to the *Sinus Issicus* and Mt *Amarus*, and has the mountain chain of *Taurus* for its northern boundary. The western portion of Cilicia is rough and hilly, hence called *Trachaea* (*τραχεῖα, aspera*) ; the eastern, more level and fertile, is called *Campestris* (*πεδία*). On the coast of the latter, as we approach the river *Cydnus*, we pass through *Soli* (*Σολοι*), a place worthy of mention here, only because, like *Μαυρός* and *Μαυρωλειον*, it has furnished the English language

* Horace (Od. iv. 13, 13) says to a faded beauty :—

Nec Coae referunt jam tibi purpurae,
Nec clari lapides, tempora quae semel,
Notis condita fastis, Inclusit volueris Dies.

† Delius ac Patarcus Apollo.—*Hor. Od. III. 4. 64.*

with a word.* We then come to *Cydnus*, the river that so nearly proved fatal to Alexander the Great; and ascending it we arrive at *Tarsus*, the capital of the province and classed by Strabo—himself a native of Asia Minor—with Athens and Alexandria, as a seat of art, science, and refinement. *Tarsus* was the b. pl. of St Paul. The last town in Cilicia, situated at the head of the bay named from it, was *Issus*. It was here that Alexander gained his second great victory over the Persians, and made prisoners of war the wife, mother, and infant son of Darius. In this neighbourhood were the *Pylae Amanicae v.-ides*, and *Pylae Syriae*, narrow passes or gorges in that mountain range *Amānus* which runs N. E. from the bay of Issus till it joins Mt *Taurus*. All these localities are frequently mentioned in the history of Alexander's Expedition into Asia, and in Cicero's account of his proconsulate in Cilicia as given in his own Letters and Dispatches.

The *inland* provinces of Asia Minor were *PHRYGIA MAGNA*, (in which is *Synnada* noted for its marble,) *GALATIA*, and *CAPPADOCIA*.

Fronting the *Sinus Issicus* is *Cyprus*, the favourite island of Venus, and hence epithets are applied to the goddess derived from towns and temples there:—such as, *Cypria*, *Paphia*, *Idalia*, *Amathuntia* v.

* At *Soloi* a colony from Athens settled, whose Attic Greek degenerated so notoriously, that any Athenian who violated at home the purity and propriety of Attic speech was said *σολαικός*, to *solecise*, and his offence was called *Σολαικισμός*. Of the two words we have scarcely adopted more than the noun, and we apply it to other things besides language, as, when we say, ‘a solecism in politics.’

Amathusia, Salaminia. The last epithet is taken from *Salāmis*, a town at the east end of Cyprus, said to have been founded by Teucer, who, not being allowed by his father Telamon to land on his native *Salamis* in the Saronic gulf, upon his return from the Trojan war, was assured by the oracle of Apollo

Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.—Hor. Od. i. 7, 29.

The range of Mt *Amānus* forms the S. E. boundary of ASIA MINOR, separating it from SYRIA, in like manner as, on the N. E., the river *Euphrātes* separates it from Armenia.

The Asiatic peninsula thus bounded—of which we have merely traced the sea-board of low rich land skirting the shores of the Euxine, Propontis, Aegean, and Mediterranean seas,—is a country little inferior in size to the Spanish peninsula, to which, in many respects, it bears a resemblance. Both lie between the same parallels of Lat. (36° to 43°), and a vast extent of table-land occupies the interior of each.

THE TRACT of land which bounds the Mediterranean to the East, from the 31st to the 37th degree of N. Latitude, was called

SYRIA.

It comprehended *PHOENICIA*, *PALAESTINA* and *JUDAEA*, and extended Southward from Mt Amānus to the borders of Egypt. The physical peculiarity of this country is a chain of Mountains running

parallel with the shore of the Mediterranean, and never very far distant from it. The highest part of the chain is the Lebanon of Scripture, at the point where it diverges into two branches called *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*. These two enclose the Basin of the *Leontes*, a portion of the country, which, from its physical aspect, the Greeks called Κολη (i. e. cava) Συρια, which figures in our maps as *Coelesyria*, an appellation corresponding in name and nature to the application of the Scotch word ‘*how*’ (i. e. hollow,) as when we speak of the “How o’ the Mearns.”

The only other Syrian rivers worth noticing are,

1. The *Orontes*, which, rising in the same elevated ground as the *Leontes*, flows in the opposite direction *northward*, till at last it makes a bend westward, and about 20 m. from the sea passes the famous city *Antiocheia*, the capital of Syria; in the vicinity of which, was

that sweet grove
Of Daphne, by Orontes.—*Milt. P. L.* iv. 270.

2. *Jordānes*, the Jordan, which rises on the South side of Lebanon, and flowing nearly due South forms in its course the Lake *Tiberias*, known in Scripture as Gennesareth, or Sea of Galilee. The river disappears at last in the *Lacus Asphaltites*, the Dead Sea,—a bituminous lake without issue,* half-way between which and the Mediterranean, on the

* Nec Jordanes pelago accipitur; sed unum† atque alterum lacum integer perfluit; tertio retinetur.—*Tacit. Hist. v. c. 6.*

† This first lake is named by no ancient author but Josephus, who calls it *Meromitis*, probably the ‘Waters of Merom’ of Scripture.

brook Kedron, stood *Hierosolyma*, JERUSALEM, the metropolis of Palestine.

Having dwelt hitherto on the Mountains and Rivers of Syria, we now resume our journey along the Coast, proceeding southward from the mouth of the *Orontes*. Before reaching the mouth of the *Leontes*, we come upon *Sidon*, and, after crossing that river, upon *Tyros*. Both of these cities are in *PHOENICIA*, and were the earliest most enterprising and wealthiest of all ancient states. On the same parallel of Latitude as Sidon, but eastward beyond the chain of *Antilibanus*, was the

delightful seat
Of fair *Damascus*, on the fertile banks
Of Abana and Pharpar, lucid streams.—*P. L.* i. 468.

Still farther E., in what is now a desert of sand, was the splendid city of *PALMYRA* (Tadmor), historically associated with the name of Queen Zenobia and her secretary Longinus, author of the Treatise on the Sublime.

The Southern Division of Syria was *PALAESTINA*, to which, and to its sub-divisions *Galilaea*, *Samaria*, and *Judaea*, are attached recollections and associations of an interest higher and more sacred than the classical, and which it would be foreign to my purpose to touch upon here.

The last town of any note along the coast as we approach Egypt, was *Gaza*, which had a port on the Mediterranean, and was a flourishing place till it was sacked by Alexander the Great. Milton, though he speaks of 'Gaza's frontier bound,' was not unaware that Palestine extended farther

even to the brook called *Torrens Aegypti*, and *Rhinocolura* at its mouth. Here the coast begins to trend Westward, and we travel over a portion of the dreary desert of *Arabia*. Taking care to shape our course so as to steer clear of 'that Sirbonian bog, Where armies whole have sunk,' (P. L. 592), we reach at last the Eastern branch of *NILUS*, the **NILE**, the river, and the only river, of

AEGYPTUS,

A country forming the N. E. portion of the great peninsula or continent of **AFRICA**, lying between the $23^{\circ} 30'$ (Tropic of Cancer,) and $32^{\circ} 15'$ N. Lat., and 30° to 35° E. Long.

There is perhaps no part of the world, out of Italy and Greece, to which the poets and orators of antiquity make more frequent allusion than to Egypt: but no ancient writer who is not a professed geographer goes much into detail, or mentions more than one or two of its towns and localities. The singular nature of the country, the immemorial existence of the Pyramids, the dim tradition of a very remote antiquity, the absence of rain, the periodical inundations and mighty cataracts of the river, and, above all, the unexplored, and as the ancients thought, inexplorable fountain-head of the Nile which the river-god studiously concealed from mortals,—all these circumstances threw a charm of sublimity and interest over the whole, which captivated the imagination both of the poet and his

readers: And hence the frequent question, so strikingly put by Tibullus (I. 7.) when he asks,—

NILE PATER, quānam possum Te dicere causa
Aut quibus in terris occuluisse caput?

But the sculptural and architectural remains of unknown date, which modern research has brought to light at Luxor, Carnac, the island *Philae*, and elsewhere, do not seem to have been duly appreciated by, or even known to, the ancients. Of the Towns and Villages so thickly planted on the banks of the Nile, (Herodotus, III. 177, states the number at 10,040!) none have a claim to be enumerated here, with the exception of the following: 1. *Syene* (*Assouan*), a town so nearly under the tropic as to justify Lucan in saying, (II. 587), ‘umbras nusquam flectente Syene,’ meaning by the expression that at the summer solstice, when the sun is on the meridian, one’s shadow is not projected northward, as it is in all higher latitudes: 2. *Thebae* (*Niloticae*), which must be regarded as one of the largest and most ancient of cities, seeing it is described by Homer as having a hundred gates (*έκακοιπτυλοι*) and capable of sending forth from each of them 200 men-at-arms with chariots and horses: of all which and of the city itself not a vestige remained even in Juvenal’s time,

‘Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis.’
Sat. xv. 16,

and 3. *Memphis*, on the left bank of the Nile, with the Pyramids in its immediate neighbourhood. The town is called by Strabo τὸ βασιλεῖον Αἴγυπτων: and, in Latin, *Memphitica Tellus* is used as a poetical

synonym for *Aegyptus*. Fifteen miles below Memphis, the Nile separated into different channels, by all of which its waters found their way to the sea. Of these channels the ancients enumerated seven :* the most noted were the outermost on either side, *Ostium Canopicum* W. and *Pelusiācum* E. These two diverging branches, with the sea-coast line between their mouths, form the sides and base of the triangular space Delta, so called from its resemblance to the capital form of that letter in the Greek alphabet; and by these two channels alone the water of the Nile is now discharged. Twelve miles west from the Canopic embouchure was *Alexandria*, (so named after Alexander the Great, who founded it on his way back from the Oasis and temple of Jupiter Ammon,) a great city in ancient times, as it is now under the same name, though with the quantity of the penult syllable corrupted.

LIBYA—NORTHERN COAST OF AFRICA.

As we advance westward from *Alexandria* we pass *Paraetonium*, the frontier town of Egypt, S. of which was the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon. After this we meet with nothing to detain us on the coast of *LIBYA* till

* Hence the constant allusion among the poets to ‘*Septemflua, septena, septemgeminis, septemplicis ostia Nili.*’ *Papyrifer* is also one of the epithets of the Nile, from the abundant growth on its banks of the reed *papyrus*, which long furnished the material for ancient writings, and still gives name to the modern substitute, *paper*.

we reach *Cyrène*. In the latter days of Greece it was a flourishing colony, where Art and Philosophy were cultivated; but at the present day, *etiam perière ruinae*. Nor is there any thing to redeem the desolation of this region as we proceed, till we pass successively the *Syrites, major and minor*. The latter terminates in *Lacus Tritōnis*, a locality connected obscurely with the mythological history of Minerva, who is often called *Tritonia Virgo*. From this point commences a region of great natural fertility, which was long the 'granary' of Rome, and is rich in historical recollections.

First, we have *AFRICA Propria*, the proper domain of *CARTHAGO* the great rival of *ROMA*; and 27 m. along the coast, *Utica*, where the second Cato, rather than submit to Caesar, put a period to his life; and hence he is distinguished from Cato Major by the epithet *Uticensis*. In the interior is *Zama*, where the elder Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal.

We then enter *Numidia*, the country of Jugurtha, and the scene of the first exploits of Marius, which prepared the way for Metellus *Numidicus* to finish the war and carry Jugurtha prisoner to Rome.

The last western division of this African coast was *Mauretania*, the kingdom of Bocchus and of Juba, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the South by the lofty range of Mt *Atlas*, which protects it from the encroachments of the ocean of sand that lies beyond. As we approach the Atlantic, we come in sight of *Abýla* (Rock of Ceuta) and *Calpe* (Rock of Gibraltar), the two Pillars of Hercules, on the opposite sides of the

Fretum Herculeum: And thus we have completed our tour of the Mediterranean, and have reached at last

— longae VINEM chartaeque viaeque.—*Hor. Sat.* i. v. 104.

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[The Italics *m* and *r* indicate Mountain and River.]

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